BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY WHEELER & LYNDE. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1867. VOLUME XXXIV—NUMBER 63.

THE BANGOR

Daily Whig & Courier,

PUBLISHED MORNINGS.

[illegible] Block, East End Kenduskeag Bridge, on the Lower Floor.

[illegible] $8.00 per Year.
4.00 for Six Months.
2.00 for Three Months.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The Bangor Weekly Courier

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

[illegible] of the Daily Whig and Courier, at Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

WHEELER & LYNDE, PROPRIETORS.
JOHN B. LYNDE, [illegible] WHEELER.

AGENCIES.

[illegible] Co. 10 State Street, Boston, and A. W. New York, are authorized Agents [illegible] Advertisements and Subscriptions for [illegible]

[illegible] Ace B. Scollay's Building, Court [illegible]

[illegible] must be all cases be paid in advance. [illegible] bers 6 lines this notice marked, will [illegible] the time for which they paid has [illegible] expired.

[illegible] continue, unless

BUSINESS CARDS.

PEIRCE & WILSON,
Counsellors and Attorneys-at-Law,
BANGOR, ME.
[illegible] F. A. WILSON.

C. DOW & SON,
PORTLAND, MAINE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Half Oak, Crop Sole Leather.
Best and Fine Steel "Backs" and "Sides."
FOR BELTING.
WAX, GRAIN SPLIT and CALF
LEATHER.
[illegible] Leather Belting filled on most [illegible] terms. feb 19—ddtf

EBEN STEVENS,
MANUFACTURING
JEWELER & ENGRAVER,
No. 36 Hammond Street,
[illegible] the Court House, - - Bangor, Me.

ROBERT TREAT & CO
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CORN & FLOUR,
[illegible] GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, SHIP CHANDLERY &c.
[illegible] Exchange St. Opposite Pen. Exchange
ROBERT TREAT
JOHN STRANGE

Jordan & Mannigan,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
HARNESSES!
Collars, Whips, Halters,
SURCINGLES, &c., &c.,
[illegible] of Harlow and Central Sts,
Near the Franklin House.
[illegible] have in good assortment of Harness [illegible] manufacturing, from the best [illegible] materials, which we will sell at wholesale or retail. [illegible] attention paid to ordered work. We [illegible] Harnesses for per cent. cheaper than any [illegible] in town. All are invited to call and [illegible] for themselves, knowing they can [illegible] Harnesses [illegible] cheap.
RICHARD JORDAN. WM. MANNIGAN.

JOHN B. FOSTER. JOSEPH W. FREESE
JOHN B. FOSTER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Auctioneers & Insurance Agents,
No. 44 West Market Square, Bangor, Me.
[illegible] attention given to the sale of Real Estate, Merchandise and Personal Property. may18

J. L. MITCHELL,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law
OFFICE,
No. 55 WEST MARKET SQUARE,
Bangor, Maine.
[illegible] prompt and personal attention to the [illegible] of all business, and to all other business [illegible] to his care. sept 5—3taw

LOTHROP, BEARSE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
EXCELSIOR BURNING OIL,
[illegible] Oil, Coal, Sperm, Whale, Lard, and [illegible] Oil, [illegible]
BURNING FLUID, PETROLEUM AND BENZINE
[illegible] Burners, Fluid Tubes, Wicking, &c
No. 3 INDIA STREET,
(Commercial Wharf,) BOSTON.
J. W. Handy, Travelling Agt.
[illegible] COLTON, General Agent for Bangor.
[illegible]taw

WAR CLAIMS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Promptly collected on the most liberal terms,
By Perkins & Smith,
[illegible]-2½ West End Kenduskeag Bridge,
BANGOR, MAINE.
[illegible] L. PERKINS, DANIEL SMITH, Jr.
NATHAN L. PERKINS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
[illegible] above. may 31

FURS!
Cleaned, Repaired, and Made Over, in the best manner, by
Fred. R. Sealen,
Practical Furrier,
Main street, over [illegible] Maine Bank's Panic [illegible] store.
Wigg & Furs bought at the highest market price. mf21m

HORTON & PATTEN,
DEALERS IN
Pianos, Cabinet Organs,
Melodeons, Violins, Guitars & Strings
MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC
TUNING & REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER.
No. 7, East End Kenduskeag Bridge,
[illegible] HORTON
[illegible] PATTEN. sep 10 BANGOR, ME.

C. H. CLERGUE
HAIR DRESSER
AND
Ladies' and Gents'
Wig-Maker,
Has removed to No. 19 Exchange St., over Brown's Row's.
dec22 Ladies' Entrance No. 115.

ENVELOPES.
Circulate the knowledge of your Business,
BY GETTING YOUR
Card Printed on Envelopes,
AT THE
Whig & Courier Office,
KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE.

Cement.
New Fresh Rockland Cement,
LANDING from schr [illegible]
[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

HAYWARD'S RUBBERS.
WE OFFER TO THE TRADE
A full assortment of the above celebrated
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
At Agency prices. Also
BOOTS, SHOES, AND MOCCASINS,
At wholesale only.
Stevens, Haskell & Chase,
33 Com'l St., PORTLAND, ME.
November 1. 3taw3m

French Porcelaine!
We have just opened a NEW STOCK of China, Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, in
White & Gold Band,
Of New and Desirable Patterns.
Rich Vases and Fancy Ware,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Silver Plated Knives, Spoons, Forks and Castors.
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
In Ivory, Rubber, and Common, direct from the Manufacturers, and selling at low prices.
At No. 1 Main Street.
sept 27—tf RICKER & IRELAND.

REMOVAL.
SEKENGER'S GREEN HOUSE
has been removed from York to New Jersey street near the Catholic Convent, where he is prepared to supply
Bouquets, Crosses, Wreaths, &c.,
AS HERETOFORE.
And will be happy to have the ladies of Bangor call and see his new and choice varieties of Plants, &c.
nov 14 3m* ADAM SEKENGER.

WM. T. HILLIARD,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
—OFFICE—
Over Mercantile Bank, Hammond St.
Bangor, Nov. 22, 1866.—tf (Times copy)

DO YOU WANT
ONE OF THE
BEST WEEKLY PAPERS
IN MAINE?
If so, subscribe for the
Bangor Weekly Courier,
Price $2 per year in advance.
FIVE CENTS FOR SINGLE COPIES.

Tags & Forwarding Cards,
PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE,
AT THE
WHIG & COURIER JOB OFFICE,
KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE.

Insurance Policies
PRINTED AT THE
Whig & Courier Job Office,
BOWMAN'S BLOCK.

FELLOWS' ORIGINAL
WORM LOZENGES.
WE can with confidence point to FELLOWS' WORM LOZENGES as the most perfect remedy for those troublesome pests,
INTESTINAL WORMS.
After years of careful experiment, success has crowned our efforts, and we now offer to the world a confection without a single fault, being safe, convenient, effectual and pleasant. No injurious result can occur, let them be used in whatever quantity. Not a particle of calomel enters their composition. They may be used without further preparation, and at any time. Children will eagerly devour all you give them, and ask for more. They never fail in expelling Worms from their dwelling-place, and they will always strengthen the weak and emaciated, even when he is not afflicted with worms.
Various remedies have, from time to time, been recommended, such as calomel, oil of wormseed, tin pontine, &c., producing dangerous and sometimes fatal consequences. After much research, study and experiments, embracing several years, the proprietors of FELLOWS' WORM LOZENGES have succeeded in producing this remedy, free from all objections, and positively safe, pleasant and effectual. They do not kill the worms, but act by making their dwelling-place disagreeable to them. In order to assure consumers of the genuineness of these Lozenges, the analysis of Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, is annexed:—
"I have analysed the WORM LOZENGES prepared by Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., and find that they are free from mercury and other metallic or mineral matter. These lozenges are skillfully compounded, pleasant to the taste, safe, yet sure and effectual in their action. Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
Assayer to the State of Mass."
Price 25 cents per Box: Five for $1.
GEORGE W. SWETT, Proprietor of the NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT, 105 HANOVER ST., BOSTON, MASS., Sole Agent for the United States, to whom all orders should be addressed.
B. F. BRADBURY, and J. F. PATTEN & CO., Gen'l Agents, Bangor.
Sold by Dealers in Medicines everywhere.
oct 31 eod6m.

NOTICE
TO SELLERS OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That by an order of the Mayor and Aldermen, passed May 14, 1866, the City Marshal is directed to enforce the Act entitled an Act for the suppression of Drinking Houses and Tippling Shops, approved March 25th, 1858, and acts additional thereto. In obedience to said order, the undersigned will proceed to take measures to enforce the provisions of said act in all cases of violation thereof in this city, from and after Monday next. H. B. PARKHAM,
may 16 City Marshal.

American Lloyds!
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed agent of American Lloyds, for the State of Maine, and is prepared to inspect vessels of all sizes in course of construction, and report the same for classification.
Ship builders and owners would therefore confer a favor by sending us early notice of the vessels they are building for which a class is desired.
WILLIAM ROGERS, Inspector.
Bath, Maine, Nov. 19th, 1866. n28 2m*

CAMDEN
ANCHOR WORKS
WE are now making ANCHORS of all sizes, and selling at the lowest market rates.
Heavy forging done to order. All work warranted.
Camden, Sept. 19, 1866. H. & W. G. ALDEN, Proprietors.

Dye Stuffs!
DYE WOODS ALL KINDS; Indigo, Lac Dye Cudbear, Blue Vitriol, Cream, Acids, Extract Logwood, Sumac to Tin, Howe & Steven's Family Dye Colors, Read & Co.'s Domestic Liquid Dyes. Wholesale and retail. Prices low
N. H. BARLOW,
oct 4 4 Smith's Block.

Jackson's Catarrh Snuff!
Positive Cure for all Disorders of
Head, Throat, & Vocal Organs.
ONE LINE MAGIC! NEVER FAILS. "TRY IT."
ELEGANT TROCHE and SNUFF
COMBINED FOR
COUGHS, CATARRHS, BRONCHITIS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, BAD BREATH, HEADACHE.
Relieves wearied symptoms of SUPPLIES cases. Instantly soothes annoying cough in church. Gives OPERA POWER without PAINFUL! For Singers, &c., sweet and strengthens the voice. Clears Hoarseness, leaves pleasant scent behind. Preserves Coffee from grinding, lectures, &c. Sold by Druggists. Mailed free for 25 cents.
Address COOPER, WILDER & CO.
Detroit and Windsor, Ont.
B. F. BRADBURY, Agent, Bangor, Me.
W. W. WHIPPLE, Belfast.
dec 17 6taw & weekly

[illegible]
NEW [illegible]
[illegible]

OYSTERS!
Old Virginia Oysters,
AT WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
[illegible]

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Financial Concerns of the County of Penobscot,

From Jany. 1, 1866, to Jany. 1, 1867.

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.
In account with AMBROSE C. FLINT, Treas'r.

	DR.	CR.
By balance as per last settlement,		$1,405 25
By am't of uncollected taxes for ordinary purposes as per last settlement,		5,390 70
By am't of uncollected taxes for repair of roads as per last settlement,		751 17
By E. C. Brett, Clerk, for Surplus Fees,		97 22
By E. C. Brett, Clerk, for Jury fees,		70 00
By E. C. Brett, Clerk, fines and costs collected by him,		1,453 4
By S. R. Humphrey, Judge of Police Court, for fines collected by him,		783 76
By Trial Justices for fines collected by them,		50 50
By Sheriffs, for fines and costs collected by them,		300 00
By individuals for fines and costs,		200 08
By G. W. Whitney, Jailer, fines & costs collected by him,		159 01
By Samuel Jewett, Master of House of Correction, for collections made by him		237 42
By E. C. Brett, Clk. for licenses to peddlers,		50 00
By J. M. Moore, Pound Keeper, am't deposited by him on sale of horse,		15 75
By Attorneys for admission fees,		80 00
By miscellaneous receipts,		91 85
By am't received for rent of premises on Hammond street, 8 months,		299 98
By temporary loans,		19,534 00
By amount of fees forfeited on Abstract No. "33,"		34 67
By am't of fees forfeited on Abstract "A,"		56 98
By amount of fees forfeited on Abstract Constables for serving Venires,		18 00
By am't of fees due individuals on Abstract No. "34,"		44 30
By am't of fees due individuals on Abstract "B,"		35 68
By am't of fees due Constables for serving Venires,		94 50
By amount of taxes assessed for year 1866, for ordinary purposes,	28,002 00	
By amount of taxes assessed for year 1866, for repair of roads,	1,891 61	
	$36,827 73	

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.
In account with AMBROSE C. FLINT, Treas'r.
DR.

To paid Bills allowed by Co. Commissioners as follows:	
For damage on location of roads,	
For Blank Books, Stationery, Printing, &c.,	$835 32
For serving road notices,	
For board of prisoners in Jail,	1,331 97
For board of prisoners in House of Correction,	19 01
For Reg'r of Deeds for copying indexes,	3,732 25
For Clerk of Courts for serv ces and money paid out,	673 92
For repairs and improvements in and about County buildings,	2 00
For fuel and lights,	570 82
For care of County buildings, fires, &c.,	84 00
For miscellaneous purposes,	776 00
To paid Grand and Travers Jurors,	139 92
To paid Sup. Jud. Court orders to Sheriff and assistants,	3,997 76
To paid Sup. Jud. Court orders to Clerk,	1,331 46
To paid Sup. Jud. Court orders for examining Records,	10 00
To paid County Commissioners	714 00
To paid Judge of Probate, salary from Oct. 1, 1865, to Oct. 1, 1866,	356 99
To paid Register of Probate, salary from Oct. 1, 1865, to Oct. 1, 1866,	520 00
To paid Recorder of Police Court, salary from Nov. 10, 1865, to Nov. 10, 1866,	500 00
To am't of fees due individuals on Abstract No. "33," as per last settlement,	400 00
To am't of fees due individuals on Abstract "A," as per last settlement,	357 87
To am't of fees due Constables for serving Venires, as per last settlement,	300 34
To am't of S. J. Court orders to Constables for serving Venires,	75 00
To amount of Bills of Cost in criminal prosecutions, allowed by S. J. Court,	251 81
To amount of Bills of Cost in criminal prosecutions, allowed by Co. Commissioners,	2,016 83
To paid A. W. Paine, Treasurer of Law Library,	1,070 22
To paid Miles Wilson his claim for building "Meadow Brook" road in Howland, in accordance with an act of Legislature, approved Feby. 12, 1866,	80 00
To paid Messrs. Wheelwright & Nesson, for premises adjoining County Jail, per order of County Commissioners, April Term 1866,	2,304 23
To paid W. K. Foster amt. deposited by Pound Keeper June 14, 1866, on sale of horse,	6,750 00
To paid temporary loans,	30 65
To paid interest on loans,	11,550 00
To amt of Road Assessment for 1866, on No. 2 Township No. 3, R. 6, abated by Co. Commissioners Aug. 7, 1866,	447 25
To amt of uncollected taxes for ordinary purposes,	570 80
To amt of uncollected taxes for repair of roads,	9,672 77
To balance to Treasurer,	1,907 38
To balance to Treasurer,	1,600 90
To balance,	109 42
	$36,827 75

Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the County, Dec. 31, 1866.

LIABILITIES.

Due on Salaries and Bills audited,	$1,167 18
Due on Abstracts,	886 33
Due on Criminal Bills allowed by Co. Commissioners, Dec. Term, 1866,	347 03
Due on temporary loans,	9,300 00
Due on accrued interest on same,	209 00
Due Law Library Association,	120 00
	$10,929 59

ASSETS.

Uncollected taxes for ordinary purposes,	$9,972 77
Bills of Cost,	300 00
Bills of Cost,	102 82
Cash on hand,	5,309 00
Due on Court Street	
	$15,182 09

REMARKS

The expenses incident to criminal prosecutions are as follows:

Bills of Cost allowed by S. J. Court,	$3,016 38
Bills of Cost allowed by County Commissioners,	1,331 22
Board of prisoners in Jail,	3,662 25
Board of prisoners in House of Correction,	1,052 72
Grand and Traverse Jurors for Criminal Term,	1,921 48
Attendance, &c. on Court same term,	502 84
Serving Venires for Jurors same term,	107 40
	$11,233 38
Corresponding Expenses in 1865	7,635 11
Increase the past year,	$3,598 19

The receipts into the Treasury the past year for fines & costs and for board of prisoners were $3,184 19
Corresponding receipts in 1865, 2,569 43
Increase the past year, $614 76

AMBROSE O. FLINT, Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office Penobscot County. } Jan 17 ddw2t
Bangor, Jany. 3, 1867.

Important to Lumbermen
AND
Owners of Hemlock Lands.
THE AMERICAN PATENTED IMPROVEMENT TANNING COMPANY of New York own the exclusive right in the United States for the manufacture of an insoluble substance "EXTRACT" from Hemlock Bark for tanning purposes. The Bark Extract is now extensively used among Tanners, and the demand for it is rapidly increasing. It commands a ready sale in the Boston, New York and Philadelphia markets, at sixty cents per gallon. The appliances for manufacturing are simple and not expensive, costing but little more than the ordinary leaches used by Tanners. By this process 1½ cords of bark may be reduced so as to concentrate the entire strength into forty gallons of Extract, without in the slightest degree injuring its tanning qualities, and at a cost not exceeding one dollar per cord. The saving in freight alone between the transportation of the Extract and the Bark, will range from 1st to eight dollars per cord, so that any one who may get out but three hundred cords of Bark per year, may save from two thousand to twenty-five hundred dollars in the difference in freight.
The Company does not propose to sell Territorial rights, but will grant exclusive privilege to manufacture in certain localities, charging a small royalty per gallon on the amount manufactured.
The Company will send to apt men to superintend the construction of works, where parties desire to enter into the business, and to instruct in the manufacture of the Extract.
As a guarantee of success to parties entering into this business, the Company will contract to take all the Extract manufactured under their process at fifty cents per gallon, delivered in Boston or New York.
Parties in Maine desiring further information as to terms, &c., may call upon, or address CHARLES HALE, General Agent for Maine, 24 Main street, Bangor, where models of the apparatus may be seen.
[illegible] A. KIMBERLY, Pres't.
[illegible]

Counting Room Almanac for 1867.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JANUARY			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEBRUARY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28		
MARCH						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
APRIL		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
MAY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
JUNE							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
JULY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
AUGUST					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPTEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
OCTOBER			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
NOVEMBER						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DECEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

Cough Remedies,
At Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN'S COUGH BALSAM, (two sizes;) Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam; Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup; Reed & Carnrick's Balsam; Hunter's Pul. Balsam; Ladreth's Pulmonic Balsam; Poland's White Pine Compound; Cox's Cough Balsam; Dwyne's Expectorant; Ritchie's Pul. Balsam; Hall's Lung Balsam; Allen's Lung Balsam; Roger & Sayer's Tar and Cantharadin; Burdon's Hungarian Balsam; King's Prepared Prescriptions; and very many others all for sale by
BRADBURY'S.
Jan 16

WANTED
Active Men and Women,
To canvass Maine with a valuable book which has no competition.
Large Commissions and Exclusive Territory given.
All wanting profitable employment address
M. C. RICH, General Agent,
mch 1 3taw2w* Portland, Me.

BOND'S
Boston Butter Crackers!
WE have accepted the Agency for the sale at wholesale and retail, of the above
CELEBRATED CRACKERS.
The trade furnished at Boston Prices.
MUTUAL STORE CO.
Feb 25, 1867. 3taw tf (Times)

Franklin Family School,
FOR BOYS,
TOPSHAM, - - - MAINE.
SPRING AND SUMMER TERM commences March 20th. For circulars and references address
H. A. RANDALL, Principal.
feb 27 3taw4w*

WANTED!
10,000 Bushels Barley!
Highest Price Paid,
—BY—
NASH & BABB,
oct 9—1 NO. 3 MERCANTILE SQUARE.

American & Foreign Patents.
R. H. EDDY,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
Late Agent of the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, under the Act of 1837.
No. 78 State Street, (opposite Kilby street,) Boston.
AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Bonds, Assignments, and all papers or drawings for Patents, executed on reasonable terms with dispatch. Researches made into American and Foreign records, to determine the validity and utility of Patents of Inventions, and legal and other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded in Washington within three days from the date of the same.
No Agency in the United States possesses superior facilities for obtaining Patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions.
During eight months the subscriber, in the course of his large practice, made on twice rejected applications EXTRA APPEALS; *every one of which was decided in his favor* by the Commissioner of Patents.
TESTIMONIALS.
"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the *most capable and successful* practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse. CHAS. MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.
"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they can not employ a man more *competent and trustworthy*, and more capable of securing their applications a firm to secure for them an early and favorable consideration of the Patent Office.
EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.
"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, in all but *ONE* of which patents have been granted, and that one is *now pending*. Such a mistake is proof of great talent or ability on his part to enable me to recommend of inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges. JOHN TAGHART."
jan1 3taw 1yr

NOW IS THE TIME
To Prepare for Business!
BUSINESS CARDS
OF ANY REQUIRED STYLE & SIZE,
Printed at short notice, at the
Whig & Courier Job Office,
KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE

BOOK & PAMPHLET WORK
Executed at Short Notice,
AT THE
Whig & Courier Job Office,
NO. 1 BOWMAN'S BLOCK.

PRINTING
IN
Bronze, Black & Colors,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS,
AT THE
WHIG & COURIER JOB OFFICE,
KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE.
Job Colors.
[illegible] every [illegible] Corp. [illegible] A. BURNS.
[illegible]

Bangor Post Office.

Post Office open from 7½ A. M. to 8 P. M., and from 8½ to 9 P. M.

Western mail closes at 6 A. M.; North Carmel via Hermon at 2 P. M., all others close at 6 P. M.

The time of the arrivals and departures is the contract time. There are no arrivals or departures on Sunday.

The North Carmel and Hermon mail arrives and departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Kenduskeag, Brownsville and Greenville offices have a daily mail.

The mail to Dexter via Kenduskeag leaves here Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and returns Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The other mails are daily.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

	Arrivals.		Departure.	
Western, (arrive at depot)	8	P. M.	7 A. M.	
Augusta,	9	P. M.	8	A. M.
Calais and St. John,	6	A. M.	1.30	P. M.
Belfast,	9	P. M.	1	A. M.
Hinckley, Machias &c.,	5	A. M.	1.30	P. M.
Houlton,	5	P. M.	6	A. M.
Castine and Bucksport,	5	P. M.	6	A. M.
Upper Stillwater,	7	P. M.	6	A. M.
Dexter, via Kenduskeag,	7	P. M.	6	A. M.
Brownville, via Bradford,	7	P. M.	7	A. M.
Greenville, via Monson,	7	P. M.	1	P. M.
North Carmel via Hermon,	12	M.	1	P. M.
Monroe,	10	A. M.	1	P. M.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

ON LETTERS.

Throughout the United States, 3 cents for half ounce or fraction of a half ounce.

To and from the British Provinces, not over 2,500 miles, 10 cents per half ounce.

To and from the British Provinces, not over 2,500 miles, 10 cents per half ounce.

To send, over 1500 miles 15 cents per half ounce.

ON NEWSPAPERS—QUARTERLY RATES.

Weekly papers (to actual subscribers) within the county where published—FREE.

Weekly papers, in the State where published, and out of the county, 5 cents per quarter.

Weekly papers to any part of the United States 5 cents per quarter.

Daily papers (or six papers per week) in the State, 30 cents per quarter.

Daily papers out of the State, 30 cents per quarter.

[The above rates apply to papers weighing not over 4 ounces each—and this embraces almost every paper in the United States.]

ON NEWSPAPERS—TRANSIENT RATES.

To any part of the United States—PREPAID.

One package to one address, not exceed in 4 ounces, 2 cents.

Over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents.

do 8 do do do 12 do 6 do

do 12 do do do 15 do 8 do

Newspapers must be left open at the ends.

ON BOOKS—BOUND OR UNBOUND

If not weighing over 4 pounds.

To one address, not exceed ng 4 ounces, 4 cents.

Over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents.

do 8 do do 12 do 12 do

do 12 do do 15 do 16 do

Rates of Letter Postage to Foreign Countries.

To England, Ireland and Scotland, 24 cents per half ounce.

To France and Algeria, by French mail, 15 cents quarter ounce; 30 cents half ounce.

To German States, by Prussian closed mail, 22 cents half ounce.

do by French mail, 21 cents quarter ounce; 42 cents half ounce.

do by Bremen mail, (except Bremen, Frankfort, Luxemberg, Wurtemberg, Holland, and the Netherlands), 15 cts. hf. oz.

do by Hamburg mail, (except Hamburg, Frankfort, Luxemburg, Wurtemburg, Holland and the Netherlands, 15 cts half oz.

To Bremen, by Bremen mail, 10 cts. half ounce.

To Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, 10 cts. half ounce.

To Frankfort and Wurtemburg, by Bremen mail, 15 cents half ounce.

To Luxemburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 22 cents half ounce.

To Holland and the Netherlands, by French mail, 21 cents quarter ounce; 42 cents half ounce.

To Hamburg or Bremen 18 cents.

To Austria and its States, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents half ounce.

do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 25 cents half ounce.

To Russia, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents half ounce, if prepaid.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 20 cents half ounce.

To Prussia, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents half ounce.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail 15 cents half ounce.

do by French mail, 21 cents quarter ounce; 42 cents half ounce.

To Sardinian States, by Prussian closed mail, 40 cents half ounce, if prepaid.

do by French mail, 21 cents quarter ounce; 42 cents half ounce.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents half ounce.

To Lombardy, by Prussian closed mail, 40 cents half ounce, if prepaid.

do by French mail 21 cents quarter ounce; 42 cents half ounce.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 15 cents half ounce

To Parma and Modena by French mail, 21 cents quarter ounce; 42 cents half. oz.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents half ounce.

To Tuscany, by Prussian closed mail, 49 cents half ounce, if prepaid.

do by French mail, 21 cents quarter ounce; 42 cents half ounce.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 28 cents half ounce.

To the Two Sicilies, by Prussian closed mail, 47 cts. half ounce—prepaid.

do by French mail, 21 cents quarter ounce; 42 cents half ounce.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 32 cents half ounce—prepaid.

To Spain, by French mail, 22 cts quarter ounce; 42 cents half ounce—prepaid.

do by British packet 5 cts. half oz.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents half ounce.

To Portugal, by French mail, 27 cts quarter ounce; 54 cents half ounce—prepaid.

do by British mail, via England, 33 cents quarter ounce.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents.

To Denmark, by Prussian closed mail, 45 cents half ounce, if prepaid.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 18 cents half ounce

do by French mail 27 cents quarter ounce; 54 cents half ounce.

To Sweden, by Prussian closed mail, 24 cents half ounce, if prepaid.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 21 cents half ounce.

do by French mail, 33 cents quarter ounce; 66 cents half ounce.

To Norway, by Prussian closed mail, 38 cents half ounce, if prepaid.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents half ounce.

do by French mail, 33 cents quarter ounce, 66 cents half ounce.

Australia, via Panama, 22 cts. ½ ounce, prepaid.

Buenos Ayres, via Rutland, 45 cents ½ oz. prepaid.

Messina, Prussian closed mail, 35 cts ½ oz. prepaid.

Montevideo, via Rutland, 45 cts. ½ oz. prepaid.

Africa, West Coast, 33 cents ½ ounce, prepaid.

Brazil, 41 cents half ounce, prepaid.

Canary Islands, via England, 41 cts. ½ oz., prepaid.

Cape Good Hope, via Southampton, 45 cents half ounce, prepaid.

China, via Southampton, 45 cts ½ oz., prepaid.

East Indies, via Prussian closed mail 68 cents half ounce, prepaid.

Gibraltar, via French mail, 42 cts. ½ oz., prepaid.—

Hamburg or Bremen 25 cents.

Mexico, 10 cents half ounce, prepaid.

Nassau (N. P.), 5 cents half ounce, prepaid.

Switzerland, Prussian closed mail, 22 cts ½ oz. prepaid.

Hamburg or Bremen 19 cents.

Turkey Island, 10 cents half ounce, prepaid.

Venezuela, via Southampton, 45 cts. ½ oz., prepaid.

Wurtenburg, Prussian closed mail, 30 cents.

To West India Islands, (not British, except Cuba, Turk's Island, Carthagena, Honduras, San Juan (Nicaragua), Santa Martha, Venezuela, and St. Thomas 24 cents half ounce.

To Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and New Foundland, 10 cents half ounce, when distance is not over 3000 miles from line of messing; and 16 cents half ounce, if distance exceeds 3000 miles.

To Aspinwall and Panama, 10 cents half ounce, when distance does not exceed 2500 miles; and 20 cents if distance exceeds 2500 miles—prepaid.

To Bogota and Buenaventure, New Granada, 18 cents half ounce—prepaid.

To Ecuador, Bolivia and Chili, 34 cents half ounce—prepaid.

To Peru, 22 cents half ounce—prepaid.

To West Indies, British, (except Turk's Island), 10 cents half ounce, if distance does not exceed 2500 miles; and 20 cents half ounce if distance exceeds 2500 miles—prepaid.

To Sandwich Islands, New South Wales and China by mail, from San Francisco, thence by private ship, 3 cents half ounce—prepaid.

The postage on letters to Southampton for Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, West Australia, and New Zealand, 53 cents per half ounce, prepaid.

NOTE—In all cases where the word *prepaid* is not added, the pre-payment of the postage is optional with the sender.

IVES'
PATENT LAMPS!
Gas Superseded! Kerosene Popularized!
AT THE USE OF
Ives' Patent Hanging Reflector Lamps,
Brackets, Table Lamps, and Attachments,
WHICH can be fitted, trimmed, and

THE BANGOR DAILY WEEKLY COURIER.

Weekly Courier.

WHEELER & LYNDE, PROPRIETORS.

WM. H. WHEELER, EDITOR.

Business letters should be addressed to the Publishers. "WHEELER & LYNDE."

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1867.

THE CONDITIONS. We think the great body of the Republican party entertain similar sentiments with those expressed below. Nothing is more certain than that the Military and Reconstruction act passed at the close of the Thirty-Ninth Congress was and is understand by the country as offering certain conditions upon which the late rebel States may obtain renewed representation in Congress—and any vital or important change in those conditions (before those States have had full opportunity to accept or reject them) would be a violation of honor and good faith on the part of Congress and the Republican party. The Providence Journal says: "The reconstruction measure of the late Congress admits of but one interpretation. It can mean nothing but that as soon as the rebel States shall comply with the conditions which it prescribes, they shall be immediately restored to their relations to the Union, their vested with their rights as States, and their Senators and Representatives, if duly qualified, admitted to Congress. To this the country stands pledged as fully as it can be to anything, and both Houses of Congress are as much bound to carry it into effect as they are to fulfill the obligations of a treaty, or to comply with a requirement of the Constitution. There can be no such thing as evading it, without a sacrifice of public honor and a degredation of the moral sense of the people of the country. The conditions which have been prescribed cannot be essentially altered, nor can new ones be added, without a breach of faith on the part of Congress, both wrong in itself and injurious to the public interests.

Holding those views and believing, as we do, that the reconstruction bill is neither more nor less than a solemn engagement, on the part of the loyal people of the country, to abide by certain conditions, we cannot look without grave concern upon such a movement as that lately commenced by Mr. Sumner in the Senate. He has brought forward a joint resolution which declares that certain further guarantees ought to be demanded in reconstructing the rebel States, in addition to those provided in the act which has just been passed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress. He a resolution also proceeds to set forth what these additional guarantees ought to be, among which are the establishment of common schools and homesteads secured to the freedmen. But however important these and similar provisions in themselves may be, Congress is now by its own act, effectually stopped from insisting on them as conditions of reconstruction, and we are amazed that Mr. Sumner or any other member of the Senate can for a moment imagine that this can be done. The late Congress had time enough to mature and pass a much better bill than that which it did pass. But that time was not so employed, and the reconstruction bill as it is, not as it might have been, or ought to have been, alone is law. The conditions which it offers, when accepted by any rebel State, become absolutely binding upon Congress and they must be carried into effect precisely as they stand, without addition, alteration or evasion of any kind. Unless this is done to the very letter, the plighted faith of Congress and of the loyal people of the country will become a by-word in history, and a reproach forever.

There is of course no objection to perfecting what is called the machinery of the bill which has been passed; such as directing the manner in which registration of the people shall be conducted, the manner in which conventions shall be called and their members elected, and other details of the work to be done, provided no change is made in the terms which have been offered. And this we suppose to be the object of the bill introduced by Senator Wilson. It contemplates no new guarantees, but only provides more fully for securing those already required."

The Advertiser's correspondent says that the supplementary reconstruction bill passed by the House on Monday is substantially the same as that introduced into the Senate last Thursday, except that the section giving commanding Generals of military districts power to transfer their duties to the Governors of States is struck out, and a new section inserted which provides that all elections shall be held by ballot, and that officials who make the registration and conduct the elections shall be men who can take the test oath of 1862. The House made short work with the measure. Mr. Bingham thought it ought to be amended so that the constitutions may be ratified by a majority of votes cast upon that question, but Messrs. Boutwell and Wilson of Iowa insisted upon retaining the present language, which is that it shall require a majority of all the electors. Mr. Butler wanted the clause struck out which requires registration to be made before next September, so as to leave each commander to act at discretion; but Mr. Wilson refused him a chance to make this motion. An amusing colloquy took place between Messrs Wilson, Niblack, Eldridge and Marshall, in which Mr. Wilson took occasion to most heartily thank the democratic side of the House for such management, week before last, as made the reconstruction bill much more radical than it would otherwise have become. The opposition threatened a little filibustering, but finally contented themselves with a motion to lay the matter on the table. This was lost, and the bill was then passed by yeas 117, nays 27, every Republican voting in the affirmative. The bill would go to the Senate on Tuesday morning. It has been already agreed upon by the judiciary committee of that body. Leading Senators hope to get it through in two or three days at the farthest.

A Washington despatch says all the advices from the South, public and private, show a purpose on the part of the people of the rebel States to organize State governments under the new Reconstruction law. Premised on this assumption, public opinion here is that Congressional representatives of these States will be admitted to representation.

Ex-Governor Philip F. Thomas, recently elected U. S. Senator from Maryland, was a staff officer on the rebel side during the war.

Wheat transported from the Mississippi River to the seaboard within the last two years, by way of Cairo and the railroad east, is estimated at 50,000,000 bushels.

The Pensacola Commercial of the 2d inst. says the yellow fever is prevailing to a fearful extent in Mobile.

The Penobscot County Congregational Sabbath School Society,

Held its annual meeting on Tuesday the 12th inst., in the Congregational Church at Hampden, commencing at half past nine o'clock A. M.

A very large number of delegates was present, representing the following Sabbath Schools, viz: Hampden, Bangor 1st Parish, 2d do., 3d do., Brewer First Church, Brewer Village, East Orrington, Dedham, Kenduskeag, Veazie, Orono, Oldtown. A few schools within the limits of the Society were unrepresented.

The following persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year, viz:

President—E. D. Godfrey, Bangor.

Vice Presidents—E. F. Duren, Bangor; M. Warren, Veazie.

Secretary—C. A. Bailey, Oldtown.

Treasurer—A. L. Bourne, Bangor.

Business Committee—Rev. S. Baker, Orono, Rev. H. A. Shorey, East Orrington, N. Warren, Veazie.

The election of officers was succeeded by an eloquent address by Rev S. P. Fay, of the Hammond Street Church, Bangor.

The following question was then presented for discussion;—"How shall our Sabbath Schools be made more attractive, so as to secure for them a larger attendance?"

Rev. Mr. Baker, of Orono, appointed to open the discussion, made the following points:—

1st. By making the place of meeting attractive.

2d. By frequent and lively singing.

3d. By the distribution of cards, pictures &c. pleasing to children.

4th. By such a preparation on the part of the teachers, as shall enable them to present new and interesting truths, each succeeding Sabbath.

5th. By the teacher being himself attractive—winning the love and confidence of his pupils.

The subject was further discussed with much animation by Rev. Mr. Field, Rev. Mr. Fay, Mr. Duren, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Crosby, and Mr. Babb, of Bangor; Rev. Mr. Shorey and Dr. Pollard, of East Orrington; Rev. Mr. Newell, of Brewer Village, and others.

The meeting then adjourned til 1 2 o'clock P. M. Benediction by Rev. Mr. Fay.

AFTERNOON.

Upon reassembling in the afternoon, the first half hour was given to devotional exercises.

The subject for the afternoor discussion was—"What constitutes well adapted and faithful instruction in Sabbath Schools, and how can it be secured?"

Rev. Mr. Field, of Bangor, having been appointed to open the discussion, argued that instruction should be adapted to the age and disposition of the pupil; that teachers, in order properly to adapt their instruction to children, should be in full sympathy with them; that teachers should possess a natural power of illustrating truth; that well adapted instruction is that which will secure the salvation of those instructed; and, finally, that an earnest, heartfelt desire for the salvation of souls, will always prompt the best means for securing it.

Rev. Mr. Bowler, of Hampden, followed with illustrations of *object* teaching, and allusions to the practical effect of such, as displayed in the teachings of our Saviour.

The second topic for the after noon discussion was—"What measures are adapted to lead young pupils to immediate repentance and submission to God?"

Rev. Mr Shorey, of East Orrington by previous appointment, opened the discussion and, alluding to the perplexities in which this subject is always involved, proceeded to urge with much power the importance of *personal labor* on the part of teachers, as the most direct and efficient means for accomplishing the object set forth in the question under consideration.

The subject was further discussed in an interesting manner by Rev. Mr. Fay and Mr. Patten, of Bangor; Des. Crosby, of Hampden, Dr. Pollard, of Orrington, and others.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Congregational Society and Sabbath School of Hampden, with which the Society met, and whose hospitality it enjoyed.

It was voted that the semi-annual meeting to be held on the second Tuesday of September next, be held with the Congregational Church and Sabbath School in Old town. Dismissed with benediction by Rev. Mr. Baker.

Thus closed another most successful meeting of this Society. The exercises throughout were deeply interesting, and the very large attendance during the entire day evinced an unmistakable interest in the great cause of Sabbath Schools, in the promotion of which this Society must prove an efficient auxiliary. B.

The Bankrupt Law.

The new Bankrupt act is of great length, and contains very minute and particular provisions regulating the rights of parties and practice under it. The following summary of its principal features will give a general idea of its character.

Any person or corporation owing $300 or more of provable debts, may on his or their petition have the benefit of the act, and be discharged from their debts according to the provisions of the act, if the petition is filed within one year after the act shall go into operation, but when the proceedings are commenced after that time no discharge shall be granted unless a dividend of 50 per cent shall be paid from the assets, nor shall a second discharge be granted unless such dividend shall be 70 per cent, except by consent of a majority in number and value of the creditors.

The Circuit and District Courts of the United States have concurrent jurisdiction of all matters in Bankruptcy, and for this purpose are always open. In each Congressional District one or more Registers are to be appointed to assist the Judge in the performance of his duties. His jurisdiction embraces almost all the formal proceedings under the act, but does not include any litigated or disputed matters, such being at once certified to the Court for trial or decision. He is to keep a docket of his proceedings and from time to time he will certify the same to the District Court. He is to be under oath and to abstain from all practice as Attorney connected with bankruptcy matters, directly or indirectly.

Proceedings are commenced on petition setting forth under oath all the essential facts connected with the bankrupt's business, his debts, credits, assets, &c.

The assignee is elected by a majority in amount and number of those of the creditors. He is to give bond and take the acting charge of the assets, appropriating the money as fast as proceeds are making sufficient for a dividend. All subsequents made will be by him with the advice of the creditors. The property of the bankrupt vests in the assignee.

Wages due to any operative, clerk or house servant for labor within six months, have precedence over all other private debts to the amount of $50. All dues to the United States or State and for taxes have priority over all others.

All debts and obligations arising from embezzlements or defalcations as public officers or in any fiduciary capacity, are not affected by the act and not subject to the discharge.

Stringent provisions are enacted against all preferences, frauds, and wrong doing of every kind.

Involuntary bankruptcy is also provided for and a long list of acts specified which shall authorize proceedings by creditors *in invitum*.

A generous fee bill and severe bill of pains and penalties form the closing chapter of the law. To secure payment of fees the petitioner is required to deposit $50 with the Register or Clerk.

The act goes into effect at once for the purpose of appointing officers and promulgation of rules and orders, but no proceedings by petition can be commenced before the first day of June next. A. W. P.

WAGES AND POVERTY ABROAD. The rate of wages paid to skilled laborers in some parts of Europe is very small compared with that which the same work commands in this country. Recent letters from Belgium state that all the iron works there are being worked to their utmost capacity, heavy orders from England for locomotives and other machinery having lately been received. Good workmen are paid about a dollar and a half for a day's work of thirteen hours and a half. Other workmen, as weavers and spinners, in the same region receive about nine dollars a week, the hours of abor being the same, and no stoppage allowed for breakfast or tea. A letter from England gives some account of the distress among the operatives at Spitalfields, where the manufacture of silk is largely carried on. Skilful workmen on velvets and costly silks are glad to get employment, working twelve to sixteen hours a day, at four dollars a week, while some do excessive work for two or three dollars a week. The writer says:—

To make a single inch of velvet the shuttle has to be thrown 180 times, 180 times the treadles have to be worked, 60 times the wire has to be inserted, 60 times to be withdrawn, 60 times the knife has to be guided along the whole breadth of the work, and 60 times the pressure of the chest has to be exerted on a heavy beam, which is used to compress the work. Six hundred distinct operations are thus required to make one single inch of velvet the average payment for making which is one penny! The women, whose strength does not enable them to move so heavy a beam with the chest, are employed in making velveteens, chenilles, silk and cotton trimmings. They earn about one-third the wages of the men. For fancy braid the payment is one half-penny a yard. Even at these starvation wages work is very scarce. The men are often for weeks together out of employment, or as it is termed by a wretched mockery, "at play."

The wretched, half-starved children of these people are made to earn a few pennies by what are called 'children's trades." One of these is the manufacture of match boxes, at which a little laborer from three years old and upwards toil all day, for the sum of three or four cents. The mortality among these miserable children is, of course, very great. Many families are unable to sustain life by their united efforts, and are thrown upon such public charity as the parish is able to afford. The expenses of these operatives are much less than would be necessary to support the same class here, but notwithstanding this the general, domestic and social condition of laborers, of both sexes, is much worse in Europe than in this country. [N. Y. Sun.

[The low rates of wages ruling as above in Europe make it necessary for laboring men in American manufactories to have some protection by a tariff upon the foreign fabrics. This raises the price of the fabrics here—but if we had no tariff duties the wages of labor would inevitably go down in larger proportion.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

St. Andrews' Lodge.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 15.

There will be a Stated meeting of St. Andrews' Lodge No. 82 F. & A. M., at Masonic Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

Physician's Notice.

DR. C. T. NORCROSS has changed his office from room 5 to 4 to No. 43 on the first floor, Hatch House. Invalids, call and see him. If he does not help you he will refund the money—i. e., no help no pay. He cures all who are not beyond the reach of medical aid. March 15 4w

Bangor Mercantile Assoc.

The Board of Direction of the Bangor Mercantile Association are notified to meet at the Library Room on MONDAY Evening next, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

Per order, J. SWETT ROWE, Secy.

Bangor, March 14, 1867

Nothing

In the shape of a Boot, Shoe, Beadoir or Library Slipper can approach for style and excellence those at T. E. MOSELEY & CO.'S, Summer Street, Boston. The stock comprises a grade of goods seldom met with. mch 15

SOCIAL DANCE

—AT—

GETCHELL'S,

On Friday Evening, March 15.

mch 13 2n

Door Plates.

The place to get a NICE SILVER DOOR PLATE is at AT COST, is at

No. 13 Park Street, Granite Block,

Also, Knives, Forks, Spoons and Table Ware, Plated; Watches and Chains Gold or Silver Plated. Pearl numbers to order. J. W. COVEL,

mch 13—eod1w* No. 13 Park St., Granite Block.

GRAND BALL

—AT—

McLure's Hotel, Kenduskeag, Me.

The above Hotel will be opened on MONDAY evening next, March 16th, by a

GRAND BALL AND SUPPER.

This Hotel is entirely new, and is built and finished in the latest style, and being within ten miles of Bangor, affords an excellent terminus of a pleasure drive.

The table will at all times be supplied with the best that the market contains.

Connected with the house is one of the largest and best halls to be found in this State, and will be rented for Balls, Concerts, Levees, &c.

An attentive Ostler always in attendance.

At the opening ball the music will be by a Band from Bangor.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

CHAS. McLURE, Proprietor.

mch 13 sn1f (Times copy)

Fisher's Cough Drops.

This certain and effectual cure for Coughs and all diseases of the throat and lungs, has been generally known throughout New England for the last sixty years, and is warranted to cure, or the price will be refunded. Prepared only by STEPHEN W. WALLINGFORD, successor of the late Dr. Fisher.

NASON, SYMMES & CO., Proprietors, Kennebunk, Mass. Sold by Cook, Taylor & Co., Boston Agents. Sold by all Druggists.

"Buy and Try. It Do You Good."

DR. HANFORD'S

ROOT and HERB BITTERS.

A Staunch, Sure and Safe Medicine, combining the curative properties of the choicest Roots, Herbs and Barks in the vegetable kingdom. These Bitters are a mild but thorough purgative, and will be found invaluable in all cases where a cathartic is required. They are a gentle stimulant, and will be found invaluable in all cases where a tonic is required. They are a mild diaphoretic, and will be found invaluable in all cases where a diaphoretic is required. They are a mild diuretic, and will be found invaluable in all cases where a diuretic is required. They are a mild cathartic, and will be found invaluable in all cases where a cathartic is required. They are a mild tonic

TELEGRAPHIC TO THE

...ing & Courier.

...atters in Washington

...nteresting Document Regarding Mexican Affairs.

Devastating Floods on the Southern Rivers.

...ss of Property estimated at One Million Dollars.

Appalling Reports of Suffering among the people.

Another Destructive Fire in Augusta—Loss $20,000.

...ompany.

...ng.

...ed on the first ...ARD COM... ...ARRISON ...ARDS, ...ARDS ...ARDS ...ARDS

The Loved Ones Gone Before.

Oh, where are the loved of long ago,
The dear ones fond y cherished?
Do spirits lie in the cold grave low
Have all fond hopes then perished?
Will the bleeding heart be crushed for aye,
And dormant lie forever?
For life on earth is but a day
When dear, sweet all the sever?

Shall aspirations come to naught,
And we lay down in sorrow?
Shall hard-earn ed knowledge we have sought
Realize no sweet to morrow?
Shall science lay its laurels down
To canker, blight and wither
The poet's wreath, the martyr's crown,
No more to be, forever?!

Ah! no! the harp strings broken here
Are tuned anew above us,
And every bitter falling tear
Is wiped by those who love us—
The heart so torn by grief and care
Some spirit sweet is healing—
Our dear ones in that world so fair
Their love to us revealing

The cherished flowers of hope and love
There bloom in all their beauty
And waft their fragrance from above,
To each us earthly duty
And inspiration from on high
To mortal man is given
It brings us with the angels nigh,
And leads us on to heaven.

Not by Accident.

Thou can't not to thy place by accident,
It is the very place God meant for thee
And would it then there small scope for action
See,
Do not for this your room to disappoint,
Nor let the time then sweet to God be spent
In idly dreaming how thou might best be
Win what concerns thy spiritual life, more free
From outward hindrance or impediment
For presently this hindrance then shalt find
That without much all goodness were a task
So sickly that virtue never could grow strong
And would at thou do no one duty to his mind
The Imposer's—overburdened then shalt ask
And own thy need of grace to help are long

DEACON GRAY.

Deacon Gray was assisted carefully into his chaise, then his wife mounted beside him Things were reversed since his long illness—she took the driver s seat and the re ns As for Dobbin, the faithful old family horse, he was a slow going beast at the best, such a horse as old ladies like to drive, and the deacon's wife was verging on to sixty

'Deacon, are you warm enough?' Mrs Gray always called her husband deacon, but now there was a peculiar intonation of endearness in her voice, never very musical

'O, yes I m comfortable Dear, dear, how sweet the clover smells I didn t know as the scent would ever come to me again Marthy, when I lay there in the south chamber choking for breath'

'Never mind deacon, we won't talk of the past now' See Uncle Biah s mother don't it look splendid' and the corn over there why it s growed a sight sense yesterday La! do see Dr Baird s apple trees, don't they look beautiful?'

'Every thing looks beautiful, Martha,' said the deacon, a light breaking over his rugged, somewhat hard face

'So it does, and the good woman's eyes were lifted to the sky, across which the softest, whitest clouds were floating, with a motion so airy that they seemed like spirits of the upper ether taking forms of grace and beauty

'Don't care about stopping anywhere, do you father' asked the deacon s wife, as the old horse jogged along

'Well, ye guess we might as well git out at old Joes n the lane'

'Old Joe's!' exclaimed Mrs Gray, aghast 'aren't you afeard he'll worry you, now you are so weak, deacon?'

'Well no, I guess not Marthy, he s a poor critter, and—and you know I feel different now about such things Forty years of health goes nigh to hardening a man's heart Marthy, and he sighed as he spoke

So Dobbin was reined in at the head of the lane, and Mrs Gray making herself a crutch for the deacon went towards the homely little house, over whose door, poor and lowly though it was, the honeysuckle wandered, full of sweets

'If I ever did! Here s deacon Gray a coming' cried Joe's maiden sister, smooth and her hair

'I don t want to see him,' cried Joe, moving uneasily on his bed —

'Good morning how are you all?'

It was Marthas cheerful voice, and Joe could not choose but turn, and when once his faded eyes caught sight of the deacon's altered face they stayed there, fastened by the new expression of pallor—of tenderness that rested on those weather-beaten features

'Joe, I didn t know as we two should ever meet again said the deacon, holding out his hand I ve thought of you every day since I was laid on my sick bed How hard it must be for you to stay there month after month'

Joe's lip trembled a little These words coming from a man who had more than once reproached him with shiftlessness and shamming, touched his heart

'Well, ye s s sort o hard' he answered, 'but I spose I ll have to bear it There's them that s wuss off, I guess

'What can I do for you, Joe?' asked the deacon, his voice still soft with that strange tenderness 'Is there anything you d like? Is this bed soft enough? Perhaps you could see my sick chair it wheels about, and you might go to the, door or even outside in it You are welcome to it Joe only say the word And any thing in the way of jellies or delicate things that you'd fancy to eat and books or papers if you want 'em Don t make a stranger of me, Joe, send to me as you would to a brother'

'But you know I ain t a brother I aint one o' your kind, deacon, I—'

'Never mind,' said deacon Gray, as sedulously avoiding an argument now, as before he had plunged into one, 'never mind what your opinions are just now, the Lord sees and maybe He'll bring you round to my way of thinking yet What I am after now, is to make the body comfortable And I jest want to ask your pardon for all my hard ways and ungenerous speeches I know I ve done wrong, the Lord forgive me I could not tell what a difference sickness makes in body and mind then but I do now Come Marthy, we'll be going, and Joe, I'll take it hard if you don't tax me for something God bless you, Joe Good morning

The two had vanished, but it seemed some way, as if the sunshine streamed more genially over the place they had left

'Well I never' cried Joe s sister

Joe himself was silent a long time

'What ailed the deacon?' he asked at last as his sister came back to his bedside.

'Diphteria, they said'

'Putty sick w'ant he?'

'Thought he d die, folks said so'

'Well, it's done him more good than all—no matter,' and Joe ended abruptly

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'Sha'nt we turn round now, deacon?' asked his wife

'I think I'd like to go to Tom Blake's, he's another cripple, and more likely to be worse than better,'

'But deacon, you hadn't heard, I suppose. The truth is poor Tom has been taken to the poor-house'

'Marthy is that so?' cried the deacon, the old sternness coming back to his face.

It is so He grew so bad they couldn't find any one willing to be burdened with him, so they just put him there.

'I've heard tell many, many's the time, he'd rather die than go there, poor Tom!'

'Yes, it was very hard.'

'We'l drive there Marthy'

There was another refolding of the shawl, after the good women had turned Dobbin's soft head in the direction of the poor-house The deacon went in leaning on the arm of his wife, and, as she drively to the room of the old man, Tom Blake.

Tom looked askance at the deacon, from whom he had taken many a long sermon,—for Tom, you know, was ahead of other cripples, in thought at least, in spite of circumstances, the old man falteringly, he put his thin hand, turned [illegible]

'Sha'nt we have a sociable time, poor Tom?' [illegible]